

The Washington Times.
Published every day in the year.
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PUBLICATION OFFICE,
Tenth and D Streets.
Subscription rates to out of town points, postage prepaid:
Daily, one year, \$3.00
Sunday, one year, \$2.50
The Times pays postage on all copies mailed, except in the District of Columbia and to Foreign Countries.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1904.

The Siege of Port Arthur.

Interesting Uncertainty as to Methods of Both Japan and Russia.

It seems to be an established fact that the Russians are in for a siege of Port Arthur. Further than this is speculation. Nobody knows precisely the resources of the Russian forces in Port Arthur, unless the Japanese authorities are in possession of private information, and if they are, they are not likely to give any of it away. Reports come in now and then to the effect that the place is supplied with food enough for a nine months' siege, or that it has only two weeks' supply. The reader knows as much as anybody outside the contending armies about the truth of these.

Military authorities have pointed out that for Japan to expose her ships for any length of time to the plunging fire of the Russian forts would be extremely unwise, as fire from a fort always has the advantage over fire from a warship, on account of the heavier guns which can be used on solid ground. It is said that in the recent attack the Japanese ships withdrew after a short time, to prevent the forts from getting their range. Their objects seemed to be to make the Russian ships come out to meet them, and to continue the work of harassing and tormenting the enemy, rather than to begin a protracted fight. It will be remembered that when the Japanese sent their ships into the bay to be sunk, they were painted to look like warships, and that they were sunk partly by fire from Russian guns, under the impression that they were warships. This looks a little as if the Japanese might have private information that the supply of ammunition in Port Arthur was not inexhaustible, and that continued attack, pursued with the idea of keeping the Russian guns in action, might weaken the defense materially. It must be remembered that when Russia made her preparations for this war she undoubtedly expected to be able to use her fleet more effectively than it has been used. It is said that supplies of ammunition are on their way to Port Arthur by sea, but it is difficult to see how they will get there, with the Japanese fleet on guard outside, and it is quite as difficult to see any good way to bring them in by land, when the position of the port, on a little peninsula stuck out from the mainland like a turtle's head, is considered in connection with Japanese land operations.

Holy Russia in Alaska.

The Christianizing and Civilizing Influence She Has Had on the Natives.

In connection with the arguments which have been made regarding the apostolic attitude of Russia as a champion of Christianity, it might be well to investigate a little and see what particular brand of Christianity she is giving out. With the religion of the best type of Russian, or even of the home-staying moujik, this argument is not concerned. The question is, what kind of Christianity does Russia teach in the places in which she has had a chance to spread the faith?

The most convenient area in which to study this problem is Alaska, which was owned by Russia for some time, and in which her priests labored with more or less zeal and success. If she ever had a chance to be a Christianizing influence, she had it there, for the Alaskan Indians were virgin soil, having no long-settled form of faith like the Chinese and Japanese. The facts, as reported by several writers on the subject, are simply these, that the priests of the Greek Church sent by Russia to labor among these Indians are almost without exception superstitious, ignorant, drunken, immoral, and first-class agents of depravity in general; that they tyrannized over the people where they had a chance, demoralized the women, spent most of their time in gluttony and drunkenness, and so far as religion was concerned, succeeded merely in putting one layer of superstition on top of others, as one of these same Indians might put on a cheap ready-made overcoat over ancient and filthy rags. There are many people of sense

who will agree that that brand of Christianity is below the level of a decent, self-respecting heathen. It is a significant fact that the American missionary, who is the exponent of Christian doctrine in this country if anybody is, seems to be thus far unqualifiedly in favor of Japan against Russia. Moreover, our missionaries as a rule have very little use for the Greek Church in Russian colonies, not on doctrinal grounds, but on account of the low type of civilization which it seems to produce. It is more than probable that the pro-Japanese sentiment which is so manifest in this country now is due more to the reports of missionaries for the last forty years or more than to any other source of information. Missionaries to Japan return with an apparent liking for the people and the customs of the country, which is quite apart from their religious convictions on the subject of Buddhism and Shintoism. Some of the reports regarding the Russian Church in Alaska come from missionaries who have lived there. In view of these reports, which might properly be called expert testimony, is it not well to pause and consider a little before taking Russia's word for it that she is the champion of Christian civilization?

Architects' Fees.

The Views Regarding Them Entertained by Some Congressmen.

The attempt made in the Senate the other day to place a limit upon the "profits," which it was thought architects might make out of the construction of public buildings disclosed a singular lack of familiarity on the part of those who debated the subject with the work entailed in the preparation of building plans. To the average member of Congress who sees his services to the State offset by a paltry \$5,000 a year, the proposition to pay an architect 5 per cent upon a \$5,000,000 building appears monstrous, if not absurd. More than likely, he thinks that the pretty and attractive sketch plans of the public building which his energy and perseverance secured to his home town, and which in due course of time appeared, accompanied by the customary comments, more or less flattering, in the newspaper organ which voices the great man's views, constitute the beginning and the end of an architect's work.

This is neither the place nor a fitting occasion to enumerate the various duties that devolve upon an architect in these days of sanitary improvements, electrical devices, and fireproof construction. But we venture to say that if some of the Senators or members of the House who so loudly protest against a 5 per cent commission were to visit the offices of a firm of architects engaged in preparing the plans of a great building and saw there an army of clerks, designers, draftsmen, computers, and experts, legal, electrical, sanitary, etc., at work on a proposition involving no greater outlay of money than the Government seems willing to devote to the construction of a new building in this city, they might possibly be induced to revise their opinion.

The corporations which have erected stupendous structures in the great cities of this country are not in the habit, we take it, of wasting their money. Yet none of them, we make bold to say, ever paid an architect's fee below the standard fixed by the American Institute of Architects, to-wit, 5 per cent on the cost of the work executed from drawings and specifications furnished by the architects. Is it reasonable to suppose that the Government can secure better terms for work of the same grade? Senator Dryden, who has had dealings with the largest and most important architects in this country, and, therefore, speaks with authority, declared that the most wasteful, the most extravagant thing that can be done in connection with erecting a great building is to employ a cheap architect. Every man, he asserted, who has had experience, knows that an architect with an organization skillful in drawing plans, skillful in preparing specifications, skillful in laying the project before the contractors for bids, can make a vast difference in the result as far as cost is concerned. A poor architect, in short, is a very extravagant expenditure. And no architect of established reputation would wish to undertake to do work which cannot be done, as it ought to be done, at a figure at which the gutter-snipes of the profession may be willing to take it.

The office of the Supervising Architect is all right, so long as it confines itself to the duties implied in the title of its chief. That chief never has been, and never will be, for obvious reasons, an architect of the first rank. You cannot secure the services of a great architect for \$6,000 a year. Not even the Government can do that. But it can secure, through the Supervising Architect's office, an effective

supervision and control of the erection of public buildings. That's where the functions of that office should begin, and where they should also end.

Rockefeller and Armour.

A Curious Anti-Rockefeller Demonstration in Chicago.

A scene which was anything but consonant with the traditions of scholastic dignity took place in Chicago some time ago, when three hundred students of a technical school marched around the campus and sang songs in front of President Harper's house, in derision of Rockefeller and Standard Oil. The cause of their demonstration was the gift of \$50,000 to the technical school by P. D. Armour, which, the students thought, indicated that the Armours intended to support the school and not allow it to become subject to the university. They sang and shouted that and was good enough for them—they wanted no oil—and finally built a bonfire around which they danced, yelling defiance of the university.

So many queer things have been done by collegians of recent years that the college tradition has come to mean almost anything that the college chooses to let go into it, but this performance is really rather extraordinary. Are we to have colleges and universities enlisted under the banners of oil, lard, steel, coal, and other industrial products? Is the symbol of the future University of Chicago to be an oil-can, and that of some other institution to be a pig or a string of sausages? If this be so, we should advise giving each student a course in manual training, so that he will know something practically about the trades from which he derives his intellectual wealth. On commencement day, the students of one university might illustrate the processes of oil refining, and those of another might kill and dissect a hog.

The last Eskimo brought to this country by Peary is dead, being unable to stand the warmth of our climate. This, too, when the clerk of the weather has led us all to suppose we were having genuine Arctic temperature!

Governor Vardaman evidently is tired of having his notoriety all of one kind. Perry Heath must be having an unhappy time just now, thinking of the kudos he could have acquired by being good.

Cables may be cut and railway lines blown up, but the Russian grapevine telegraph is still in order.

By the way, while we are discussing the traditions of the fathers, what would Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln have said to the idea that it might be necessary to protest against the revival of burning at the stake as a punishment for murder?

George Fred Williams has come out in favor of Hearst, and if anything could make Mr. Hearst take to the woods, that should.

It will be interesting to see how many of the 250,000 Chinese coolies about to be imported into South Africa will be converted to Christianity under British influence.

For all the talk about our duty of standing up for Russia as a Christianizing influence, the Presbyterian board of missions seems to be solidly on the side of the Japanese.

Noah Raby, the oldest man in the world, has just died at the age of 110. A dispassionate perusal of his biography, however, causes the average man to hope he may not be spared as long as that. It is better to have a good time for sixty years than to have a dubious kind of a time for a hundred and sixty.

The Russians in Port Arthur must feel a little as if they had been marooned.

Mr. Gilbert of Kentucky says that at that famous dinner the President and Booker Washington were "eating out of the same dish and supping out of the same bowl," which throws an interesting light on table manners in Kentucky.

It is now Mr. Cleveland's turn to be interviewed on his social habits at luncheon.

Korea may be wondering about this time whether it ever pays for a little country to be neutral.

BALLADE OF THE BIBLE.

From Genesis and Exodus
He borrows with avidity,
He takes them from Leviticus,
Numbers and Deuteronomy.
"It is not good that man should be alone," O saying trite and true,
See Genesis, V. 1, L. 2.
The devil can cite Scripture, too.
And then "Canst thou guide Arcetrius?"
These words do I commend to ye,
And "Moses spake unto them thus,"
"Vain are the men of low degree."
"The righteous flourish like the tree,"
"But Jerushim kicked when fat he grew."
"Go thou, do likewise"—Timothy—
The devil can cite Scripture, too.
In sooth there is an overplus—
"Strike, strike, the tent-stringed psalter."
"The harvest's truly plenteous,"
"The laborer's worthy of his fee,"
And "As he thinketh, so is he,"
"Under the sun there's nothing new,"
From far B. C. to late A. D.
The devil can cite Scripture, too.

THE PERSONAL SIDE

ENGLISH EATING FLAPJACKS.

"Over in England they don't produce the American pancake or flapjack," said F. J. Delany, of Chicago, who is in Washington on his way home from abroad. "It is one form of the wares and ways of the United States that is rapidly being introduced."

"I think the most amusing scene I witnessed while away was that of a flapjack demonstration in the window of a restaurant on the Strand. Every evening a man climbs up, uses a small gas stove, and turns out the genuine American pancake at a rapid rate for the edification of the crowds. You can imagine the effect in a busy street like the Strand. It takes four policemen to keep the spectators from gathering in front of the restaurant in such force as to block traffic. As for the enterprising restaurant man, he is doing a thriving business."

A GENIAL DIPLOMAT.

One of the most genial diplomats in Washington is about to be sent to the Belgian minister, Baron Meunier, believes in the theory that a diplomat can accomplish more by making friends than by shutting himself up in a shell. He is a Belgian, but he is thoroughly familiar with American ways and customs, having lived in this part of the world for many years. He further showed his appreciation of America by marrying an American girl, Baroness Meunier, was for a long time stationed in Mexico, and while there made several daring expeditions into the country of the Yaqui Indians. He is a personal friend of President Diaz, for whom he holds the highest esteem.

SECRETARIES TO FRONT.

Another instance of the private secretary to a prominent politician graduating into prominence himself is being exemplified by A. F. Dawson, secretary to Senator Allison.

Mr. Dawson is from the Second Congressional district of Iowa. He was represented by Judge M. J. Wade, a Democrat. For months there has been talk of him as the Republican candidate for Congress this year, to succeed Judge Wade. It is now almost settled that he will be the nominee. Word has recently been received that F. W. Ellis, of Clinton, who was talked of as a candidate for the Republican nomination, has withdrawn and positively announced he will not take the nomination. This leaves Mr. Dawson practically a clear field. He is receiving much notice in the State, and when the election comes, Mr. Dawson will undoubtedly, if nominated, have a lively fight for the election. As the Republicans are determined to redeem the district, it is more than an even chance that their nominee will be elected. Mr. Dawson has long experience in practical politics, and has been closely identified with the active work of the State central committee in Iowa for years.

ADMIRATION OF FANS.

Wilton J. Lambert is a much-talked-of man in the baseball world today. Whenever the name of the Washington club is mentioned, all eyes are turned toward him, as he is personally conducting the matter for Ban Johnson, president of the American League, which at present is floating the club. At one time Mr. Lambert, who is a son-in-law of Senator Gorman and an able young lawyer, had the deal, whereby John R. McLean, and Representative Wadsworth, of New York, were to buy the club. It was practically closed, but since then, some complications have arisen, and when the deal may yet go through, its consummation is doubtful. The Seventh Street grounds and the unpopularity of one of the persons to be prominently connected with the deal are said to be holding back the deal.

However, Mr. Lambert deserves credit for the manner in which he has conducted the negotiations, as the terms submitted by him were practically satisfactory, to both Johnson and the prospective purchasers, and only an unforeseen development has held up the deal. There is yet a possibility, if Johnson will come to terms with McLean and Wadsworth.

WANTED "JAPANESE BATH."

Much the worse for alcohol, a young fellow entered a Washington bath parlor early this morning. He pushed the door open, walked up to the counter with a grating confidence, and announced that he wanted a bath.

"What sort of a bath?" the clerk asked, as he pushed the register over toward the unsteady customer.

"What kind you get?"

"Oh, you can give you a Turkish bath."

"Had too many of them already, can't you give me something new?"

"Yes, we can give you a medicated bath."

"I don't want no ducks workin' on me. No gold cure for Willie."

"Well, we can give you a Russian bath."

"Not if I know it. Just give me a Japanese bath. That's my ticket."

NOT THE PRESIDENT'S STABLES.

Sensors who have been attacking Architect McKim for the erection of a "banity," "shed," "second-class lawyer's office," for the use of the President, received an eloquent corroboration of their criticisms, this morning, from a stranger, who called at the little white building that squats west of the White House.

"I'd like to see the President's horses, sir," he said.

"There are no horse here," replied Captain Loeffler, with some indignation.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, sir," exclaimed the visitor. "Will you be kind enough, to tell me what his building is used for?"

"It is the President's office," replied the captain with all the dignity at his command.

"And 'Moses spake unto them thus,' 'Vain are the men of low degree.'"

"The righteous flourish like the tree,"

"But Jerushim kicked when fat he grew."

"Go thou, do likewise"—Timothy—
The devil can cite Scripture, too.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT SHOWS AN INCREASE

The Treasury monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business on February 29 the total national bank note circulation was \$49,324,310, an increase for the year of \$4,528,466, and an increase for the month of \$3,465,932.

The monthly public debt statement shows that at the close of business on February 29 the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$95,844,634, an increase for the month of \$37,961. The increase is accounted for by the decrease in the cash on hand.

IN THE CIRQUE OF SOCIETY

Receptions and Com-
ment Upon Doings of
Prominent People.

Secretary Taft, Guest of Honor in Senator Dryden's Home.

Senator Dryden entertained at a large reception last evening, in honor of the Secretary of War, William H. Taft. The Dryden home, one of the most attractive in the city, was decorated with palms and other tropical plants, with a graceful intermingling of American Beauty and azaleas.

A buffet supper was served in the dining room, and an orchestra, stationed throughout the evening. The guests included several hundred of the most prominent men in social, official, and political circles at the Capital.

Among them were members of the President's Cabinet, ambassadors, ministers and military and naval attaches of the various embassies and legations; the Supreme Court of the United States, the Senate, the Speaker of the House, of Representatives and members of the House on committees having charge of matters connected with the War Department, and members of the New Jersey delegation, members of the Gridiron Club, assistant secretaries of the several departments and the bureau chiefs of the War and Navy Departments, members of the general staff of the army and a number of well-known retired army and navy officers residing in Washington, and the District Commissioners.

The out of town guests included personal friends and business associates in New Jersey, New York, and Philadelphia, of the host.

Among those who have secured boxes for the benefit performance to be given tomorrow evening in aid of the Washington Relief Association, are Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Macfarland, and Mrs. Walsh. Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Boardman have also contributed most generously to the fund. Others desiring to do so will kindly hand their contributions to Mrs. Macfarland, wife of Commissioner Macfarland, 1818 F Street, who is acting as treasurer for the committee in charge of the performance.

Mrs. George Maxwell Robeson entertained at dinner last evening in honor of Signor Montagna, of the Italian Embassy, who leaves Washington today for the City of Mexico, where he will act as charge d'affaires in the absence of the minister, Count Vincini.

Those Who Are Visiting Here and Elsewhere

Mrs. Faulkner and Miss Faulkner, wife and daughter of former Senator Faulkner, who have been spending several weeks at the New Willard, left town yesterday for their home in Martinsburg, W. Va.

General and Mrs. Chaffee will go to New York on Saturday, where a series of entertainments have been planned in their honor.

Capt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., and Mrs. Moser have as their guest Miss Elizabeth Gish, Mrs. Moser's niece.

Mrs. J. M. Boyer, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. Forrest H. Riordan, of 1729 North Capitol Street.

Miss Mary Eno, of New York, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. James Pinchot.

PRESIDENT SUMMONS ODELL TO WASHINGTON

Starts Rumor That Mr. Roosevelt Will Ask Him to Become Chairman of Republican National Committee.

Governor Odell's summons to Washington for a conference with the President has started a rumor that Mr. Roosevelt will ask him to become Chairman of Republican National Committee.

Present member from that district. Two years ago Mr. Landis defeated Major Steele for the Republican nomination after a hard fight. More than 1,000 ballots were required to determine the nominee. There were several candidates in the field against Major Steele, who had served several terms in the House, and he was unable to control a majority of the delegates to the convention. After a long struggle the opposition to Major Steele finally united upon Mr. Landis and he won the nomination, and as the district is strongly Republican, was elected.

Major Steele's friends started out months ago to help him regain his lost seat. Not long ago he formally announced himself as a candidate to succeed Mr. Landis, and his supporters have been working like Trojans in his behalf.

Landis is Popular.

There is nothing against the record of Mr. Landis and the only crime charged against him is his youth. He was only thirty years of age when he was elected, and some of his constituents believe that an older man should have the honor, and that there is time enough for Mr. Landis later on to return to Congress.

Recently Mr. Landis began to realize the danger of his position, and has been working hard to obtain a renomination. He was well known in Washington before he was elected to the House, and has many friends both in and out of Congress who hope that he will be able to win again. They realize, however, that he has an uphill fight, particularly as Major Steele has gained control of the district committee. Mr. Landis is, however, popular in his district, and a good mixer, so that his case is, by no means, hopeless.

Representative Charles E. Landis, who is unquestionably one of the most popular members of the House, has been recommended by acclamation and is now assisting "his old brother" to get a renomination, and the odds of both in Washington hope he will be successful.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF WILLIAM S. DANIELS

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the funeral of William Steuart Daniels, late correspondent of the "St. Louis Republic," took place from the residence in Brookland, Interment was in Glenwood Cemetery.

The newspaper associates of Mr. Daniels and King David Lodge, F. A. M., were represented at the services. The following acted as pallbearers: John E. Monk, L. W. Thavis, F. W. Connor, P. De Graw, J. H. Aubere, E. C. Snyder, and Messrs A. F. Kinnam and E. South.

A special committee from King David Lodge, F. A. M., was composed of Daniel E. Davis, M. D. Hull, W. M. McLean, Dr. Theodore Y. Huff, Other Masonic brothers were in attendance.

At a meeting of newspaper correspondents yesterday afternoon in the Senate press gallery, John E. Monk, L. W. Thavis, and Charles Edwards were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions expressive of the esteem in which Mr. Daniels was held.

PLAYED "MR. BOB."

The Washington Dramatic Club presented the comedy, "Mr. Bob," at the Masonic Temple, last night. The performance was given under the direction of Prof. H. E. Saltzman and William De Lodge, and was for the benefit of Capital Lodge, No. 11, O. M.

Reports from Indiana indicate that Congress is a possibility of the return to the State of ex-Representative Steele, of the Eleventh district of the House. His rival for the nomination is Representative Frederick Landis, the

Entertainment, Luncheon, Box Party, and Reception.

Planning Benefit for the Newsboys in "Fair of All Nations."

Miss Charles J. Bell and her attractive young daughters are planning an entertainment which is both unique and interesting. It will be given in aid of the newsboys, and will be called "A Fair of Nations." The young women who take part will appear in the costumes of the nations represented.

Miss Annette Townsend gave a box party last evening at the Columbia Theater, when her guests were Mrs. John Davis, Miss Mathilde Townsend, Miss Deane Montrose, Miss Irene King, Miss Zedde Cobb, Prince de Bearn, Signor Montagna, Mr. Calderon, Mr. Siebert, and Mr. Phillips, of Philadelphia.

Miss Kate Dering gave a charmingly appointed luncheon yesterday in honor of Miss Ridgely, who, with her father, the Comptroller of Currency, will leave town today for Jekyll Island.

Those Who Are Visiting Here and Elsewhere

The women of Congress residing at the Ebbitt House were "at home" yesterday afternoon for the last time this season. An orchestra played throughout the afternoon, and light refreshments were served in an adjoining apartment by a corps of waiters.

Among those who received were Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Slemph. Other women present were Mrs. Gardner, Miss Jones, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Wiggins, Miss Dancy, and Miss Jackson.

VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION TO BANQUET DELEGATION

Local Democrats Interested in Approaching Festivity.

The banquet that the Virginia Democratic Association is to give at Rauscher's Thursday evening in honor of the Virginia delegation in Congress is attracting great interest. Not only are the Virginians residing in Washington interested, but the local Democrats as well.

Acceptances have been received from Senators Daniel and Martin, and from the entire Virginia delegation; also from the Hon. J. Taylor Ellison, the State chairman; the Hon. John C. Goode, and the Hon. Henry St. George Tucker. Other speakers will be Senator Carmack of Tennessee and the Hon. John Sharpe Williams of Mississippi. Besides, there will be other distinguished Democrats, who will sound the praises of Democracy. There has been a great demand upon the committee for tickets, and it is expected that they will all be sold before Thursday.

The committee having charge of the tickets is composed of V. J. W. Williams, M. Preston Evans, R. E. L. Yellott, and Dr. R. A. Bates.

The committee on speakers is composed of Wingfield Bullock, Col. R. N. Harper, and R. E. L. Yellott.

O'BRIEN TO BE SECRETARY OF CANAL COMMISSION

Gen. Edward C. O'Brien, of New York, will be made secretary of the Panama Canal Commission. He has been named by both of the New York Senators and a number of prominent business men. He is a brother of J. F. O'Brien, secretary of state for New York, and was commissioner of docks under Mayor Strong when Mr. Roosevelt was postoffice commissioner.

The general is considered an expert on transportation and navigational questions. He was chairman of the International Deep Water Convention in Cleveland in 1898, and was also a member of the United States Commission of Navigation.

PRESIDENT FAVORS JOINT STATEHOOD

President Roosevelt has come out in favor of joint Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, according to a dispatch, which Delegate Rodey has sent home to his constituents.

In this dispatch Mr. Rodey says that the President will use his influence to secure the passage by the present Congress of a joint Statehood bill. Dispatches from New Mexico say the friends of single Statehood, the champion of the President's attitude, have abandoned their fight. They will be willing to accept the plan of admitting New Mexico and Arizona jointly.

MASTER BRICKLAYERS DISCUSS POLITICS

Politics figured conspicuously at the second annual banquet of the Master Bricklayers' Union at Rauscher's last evening. In an address Charles Slater, a Democratic leader in the District, spoke in high praise of William Brewster, Asphord, Building Inspector, who described the devastation of the Baltimore fire, and Edward J. McGeehan, Frank Haney, H. M. Shook, Thomas J. Lamm, F. D. Macauliffe, George Hughes, John H. Scott, William Freeman, Henry Hull, Patrick J. Bresnahan, H. C. Morgan, and James Martin.

DEBATERS SELECTED TO MEET STONIANIS

Three students of the law department have been selected to represent Georgetown University in the coming debate with Boston College. They are W. F. H. Goughan, of Pennsylvania; Philip A. Grau, of Wisconsin, and J. F. Murphy, of Maine, with P. A. Drill, of Minnesota, as alternate.

WILL CARRY MARINES.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has received the contract to transport four companies of marines and twenty officers to San Francisco. A fifteen-car train will leave on Friday for San Francisco, where the marines will take transport for Hawaii and the Philippines, the object of their going being to guard America's eastern naval stations.

DROWNED IN RIVER.

Making a mistep while endeavoring to pass from the wharf to the United States tug Tecumseh, at the foot of Eighth Street southeast, Harry Downs, thirteen years old, son of Mrs. Mary Downs, 108 Street southeast, fell into the river and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The body was later recovered.